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of August the fourteenth, two of the lizards were found surrounded by young, one by eleven and the other by fourteen. On the morning of the sixteenth, the other female was found with ten young. In each case birth occurred during the night, at least sometime between the hours of 6 P. M. and 7:30 A. M. I do not know whether this is constant in the species. I can find no reference to *Phrynosoma* producing young at night. If any reader of COPEIA has information on this point, I should be pleased to learn of it.

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## PITUOPHIS MELANOLEUCUS IN NORTH CAROLINA.

I have several times heard of the "bull snake" occurring in the long-leaf pine section of the state, but never with quite sufficient certainty to record it. The following letter received July 12, 1915, would seem to settle the matter. In it the Rev. A. H. Manee of Southern Pines, N. C. says: "A snake was brought to me to-day, 5 feet 9 inches long, dingy white with big black blotches, anal plate undivided. Body thickish but not much larger than King or Black Snake. Body long nearly five feet, with tail short, 8-10 inches. Belly whitish, but tail on underside black-mottled and with red-brown blotches on sides of tail. Tail also with sharp, hard tip which gives natives idea it stings with its tail. The nearest I can come to it is Bull Snake (*Pituophis melanoleucus*). I did not think to count scale rows."

I think there is no doubt that Mr. Manee was correct in referring this specimen to *Pituophis melanoleucus*.

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